NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER:

THE "NEW CRUSADE."

We have other occupation for our columns than to load them down with the entire volume of the Addresses, mostly committed to paper in advance, which are continually flowing from the lips of M. Kossuth, in reply to the adulatory incense, hollow professions, and delusive pledges offered to him by public assemblies, marshalled by persons whom frequently a desire for notoriety and a passion for lionizino influence more than any serious design to embark their country in the preposterous enterprises to which they are invited by the Hungarian exile. Our readers have indeed already seen enough to disclose to them the greater part of the objects of M. Kossurn; and there is no need to publish repetitions of his declaration of them, except in a case, as in the last of his public addressesto the New York Bar-in which he casts off all restraint, and, fulfilling the predictions of his confidential friends, actually proclaims a Crusade by the United States (in which Great Britain is to unite) against the Powers of Continental Europe. There can be no mistake about it now; nor is there much more reason to doubt that, besides the casual promptings of Americans in Europe, again referred to by M. Kossuth in his last address, he is advised in the materials, if not in the composition of his speeches, by political personages in New York, who seem to have loftier or lower aspirations than for the mere welfare and interest of their own country. It is not possible that M. Kossuth should have conceived, of himself, some of the ideas in his speeches, and still less that he should, in the midst of his unceasing occupation in New York, have had time to familiarize himself with the contents of political pamphlets which, though privately printed, have never yet been published—as is the fact in regard to one of the authorities relied upon in his last

Our object at present, however, is only to introduce to our readers an extract from that address, which demands their most grave consideration, and upon which we shall not presume to offer them any other comment than to request their attention to the sentences and parts of sentences which we have distinguished by putting them in Italic.

EXTRACT FROM M. KOSSUTH'S ADDRESS At the Dinner given to him by the Bar of New York on Friday last.

But again and again I am told, "The United States as a Power, are not indifferent; it sympathizes deeply with those who are oppressed; and they will respect the laws of nations, but they have no interest to make them respected by others towards others."

Interest! and always interest! Oh, how cupidity succeeded to misrepresent the word! Is there any interes which could outweigh the interest of justice and of right

Interest! But I answer by the very words of one of the most distinguished members of your profession, gentlemen, the present honorable Secretary of State. "The United States, as a nation, have precisely the same IN-TEREST (ves. interest is his word) in international law as a private individual has in the laws of his country. [Cheers.]

He was a member of the bar who advanced that principle of eternal justice against the mere fact of policy. Now he is in the position to carry out that principle which he has advanced. [Laughter and applause.] I confidently trust he will be as good as his word. [Renewed laughter.] And I confidently trust that his honorable colleagues, the gentlemen of the bar, will remember their calling to be to maintain the actual principles of justice will endeavor to make policy subservient to justice, and not justice to the wavering claims of policy; and that they will support their high situated brother in profession to carry out the principle which he advanced. Carry out-but how? I had the honor to state it at the banquet of the city of New York, by declaring that the United States will not permit any foreign Power to interfere with the sovereign right of nations to dispose of their own domestic concerns; that the United States consider themselves to have the duty not to permit any violation of the laws of nations, and that they invite Great Britain to unite with them to safeguard and to guaranty these laws.

I cannot claim the honor to be the first to speak to you thus; no, the idea is not my invention. It is an American one. It is your own. I have heard the same principles advanced by your Consul at Southampton, Mr. Croskey. I have heard the same irresistible eloquence of truth developed in England by Mr. Walker. Nay more-I have here in my hands two letters from Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, to William Henry Prescott, of South Carolina published in last March, nine months ago, where I find these words. [Here Gov. Kossuth read an extract from a pamphlet.]

There are in this little book, views, truths, and principles worthy of the consideration of every citizen of the United States-worthy of the consideration of the United States as of Great Britain also. But of course I cannot, by long quotations, misuse your indulgence. I beg leave only to draw your attention to it.

But I may be answered, "Well, if we [the United States | make such a declaration of non-admission of the interference of Russia in Hungary, (because that is the practical meaning of the word, I will not deny,) and Russia will not respect our declaration, then we might have to go to war." And there is the rub ! [Laughter.]

Well, I am not the man to decline the consequences of my principles. [Great laughter and loud applause.] I will not steal into your sympathy by slippery evasion Yes, gentlemen, I confess, should Russia not respect such a declaration of your country, then you are obliged-LITE-RALLY OBLIGED TO GO TO WAR, or else be prepared to be de-

There was enough of war on the earth for ambition, or ed-contented because free. [Applause.]

is not a single citizen of the United States who would not agree with me that there is no plausible issue of that supcountry. [Great applause.]

must be made subservient to justice, international law, and the everlasting principle of rights.

At the conclusion of M. Kossuth's Address, Tripler Hall, the Members of the Bar and their

tired to the supper room, where was spread a sumptuous feast, to which they did ample justice. The toasts were then announced, in connexion with which there occurred an incident that is worthy of notice. The fourth regular toast, complimenting the independence of the Judiciary as the bulwark of our constitution, our laws, and our freedom, was responded to by Judge DUER. He spoke at some ength, first favorably contrasting our Judiciary with that of monarchical Governments, and then, passing to the cause of Hungary, he eulogized the patriotic conduct of her people in their struggle for freedom, and spoke eloquently in laudation of the principles, the ability, and the personal worth of their distinguished guest, to whom he awarded great credit for his efforts to establish a republican government for his own country. Thus far this speech elicited repeated cheering. But, Judge DUER having next ventured to express his dissent from the new policy of intervention urged by Kossuth, the enthusiasm of the company soon took a new direction, which is best described by the official report of the proceedings, as given in the special organ of the great Magyar at New York. It is as follows: "Judge Duzz felt bound to say, to prevent misconstruction

n his own behalf as well as that of a large number of his brethren of the Bench and the Bar, that he must not be inderstood as assenting, or wished to be understood as assenting, to the sentiments our guest has submitted in regard to the policy of our Government. [Cries of 'We 'we do;' and three cheers for Kossuth. | Nothing had struck him with so much admiration as his noble frankness. He felt that the same frankness was due in return. [Cries of 'Kossurn's right; he's right,' &c.] He ventured to say that, if he could not be heard, mis- guished guest, begged leave to dissent from some of the chief had been already done, and Americans could not be listened to. It was not his purpose to enter upon any discussion of debatable questions. He wished only to say that the sentiments—forces of 'Print the propositions of the revolutionary programme, illustrates the madness of the hour. It was a melancholy convergent upon our boasted freedom. The propositions of the revolutionary programme, illustrates the madness of the hour. It was a melancholy convergent upon our boasted freedom. chief had been already done, and Americans could not be that the sentiments—[cries of Print that - a courier and Enquises]—the questions that the sentiments of our guest suggest are regarded by many as the most deeply interesting of any that have ever been raised since the foun dation of our Government. And many of us doubt whether it is safe that such propositions should be first submitted o popular assemblies, when reasons only on one side are heard. They involved a sudden and violent departure from the settled policy of our Government-a policy not ounded on a temporary expediency, but on the principle of our Constitution. Such propositions ought not to be adopted until understood in all their consequences—until ubjected to a thorough discussion.

"Loud hisses and cries arose, and order was with great difficulty restored. A violent altercation arose been two gentlemen in the room. Loud cries, groans, cheers, &c. rose, and the whole room was for some minutes a scene

"Judge DUER said he had done. Such was his confidence n Kossurn that he thought every day he remained-Loud cries and confusion again arose.]

"A VOICE: I appeal from Judge DUER to the people. He has no business to speak in that way here. "Loud cries interrupted Judge Duzz, and the room wa

still in the utmost disorder. This lasted several minutes "In the midst of it, he closed by predicting that the bless ings of the nation would follow Kossurn on his return. "Three tremendous cheers were here given for Kossuth followed by three more and loud applause and calls for

The tumult continued with such violence that the Chairman could not announce the next regular toas until some one of the company hit upon the expedient of giving as a sentiment, "The first President of Independent Hungary," which called up M. Kossuth. He spoke about fifteen minutes, admitting the right of any gentleman to dissent from the principles he had advanced, but urging, nevertheless, that they were full of truth, and deprecating their too free discussion lest the conviction of their justice, which he anticipated, should come too late "to against the encroachments of accidental policy; that they aid the deliverance of mankind's destiny." He "liked free discussion when he expected it, but when he did not expect it he liked to be relieved from it;" and "when the finger of God is stretched out upon humanity, pointing out what must and will happen," he entreated that they would not reflect too long upon his propositions. His remarks were loudly cheered, and at their close he retired.

The leading speech of M. Kossuth at this Banquet calls forth very general comments in the New York Press, and, it is said, in all circles of the city. The Commercial Advertiser of Saturday evening holds the following language:

"Readers of M. Kossuth's address last evening will see that he now fully admits what this journal from the first asserted, that his plan of non-intervention would lead to war, and he means should lead to war with Russia. Austria, or any and every other European Power that might refuse to regard the protest of the American Government. Those who have been carried away by M. Kossuth's appeals have strenuously maintained that he did not mean this. What will they say now? He himself has hitherto seriously kept the idea in the back ground. The greater boldness of a clergyman who was formerly an enthusiastic member of the Peace Society has evidently encouraged M. Kossuth to speak unambiguously of his views and purposes. So much the better. We now know the consequences which M. Kossuth is quite willing to bring upon this country, if he can but serve his own. While Hungary fights Austria, the United States are to fight Russia, and all the nations besides that choose to enter the field, and to contribute a million of dollars to Hungary into the bargain. The proposal is decidedly modest and emphatically rich. But it will be discussed, with all respect of course to the claims of 'hospitality,' and discussion will kill it."

The New York Express of Saturday says:

"Kossuth's speech to the Bar, as reported in our columns this morning, (as revised and sanctioned by himgraded before mankind from your dignity. [Applause.] self,) we look upon as the clearest and most emphatic de-Yes, I confess that would be the case. But you are powerful claration of his purposes in this country that he has yet enough to defy any Power on earth in a just cause, as your given to the American people. There is now, we appre-Washington's—and so may God help me, as it is true, that hend, no mystification as to what the great Magyar means never was there yet a more just cause. [Applause.] by 'intervention for the sake of non-intervention.' He wants us, first, to tell Russia that she must not join forces egotistical interests, even for wemanly whims, to give to with Austria if Hungary again rise up in arms; and then, humanity the glorious example of a great people going if Russia don't heed, we are to have recourse to the more even to war, not for egotistical interest, but for justice, potent logic of army and navy. In short, we must defor the law of nations, for the law of Nature and of Nature's clare war against the despot of St. Petersburgh, and fight God-and it will be no great mischief, after all! [Applause.] it out. Divested of the charming yet delusive language It will be the noblest, the greatest glory which a nation in which Kossuth contrives to enrobe his ideas, war, war has yet carned; and its greatest benefit will be that it to the knife, is his meaning of intervention on the part of will be the last war, because it will make the laws of na- the United States in the affairs of Europe. We have all tions to become a reality which nobody will dare violate, along contended that this was his real view of the matter, seeing them put under the safeguard of all humanity. It but until last night his dexterous use of the vernacularwill be the last war, because it will make nations content- which, by the way, he knows better how to handle than the most of us credit him for-had managed to create and And, what still must be foremostly considered, you have encourage at least a seeming difference of opinion with nothing to fear by that war for your own country, for most of our citizens in that respect. No such difference your own security. If it were otherwise, I never would of opinion, we suspect, will hereafter exist, in the face of have pronounced that wish. But I am certain that there such a speech as that to which we are referring. Read and ponder it well, and then decide whether we have interpreted M. Kossuth unfairly. Yet there is much in this posed war which could affect the security of your own remarkable speech we could praise but praise is a thing Kossuth says he does not want. It is his policy, his views, I think, gentlemen, it is time to get rid of the horror to his opinions he wants to enforce and inculcate here, in " review former opinions," as Mr. Rush says; I believe it order that the end he has in view may be accomplished. is time to establish that will, and I believe the people of For the frankness with which he now avows that end, we the United States are called to establish it. That policy are permitted at least to thank if we cannot praise him."

The Journal of Commerce of the same date says : "We tell Kossuth to-day, with a confidence unshaken by temperary ebullitions, that this Government never can which was delivered before a public audience in and never will, constituted as it now is, take one step in the ruinous direction of these extravagant hopes. The Tripler Hall, the Members of the Bar and their preservation of our own country is the first consideration guests, numbering some two hundred persons, respectively. The sengers will be expedited over the Petersburg road from Gary's to Weldon, as formerly.

daring the evening, two other persons, named samuel and sengers will be expedited over the Petersburg road from Gary's to Weldon, as formerly.

'any official act subsequently to the 9th of August, 1849.

Gary's to Weldon, as formerly.

'At about that time the members of his Government and of being concerned in the robbery.—Courier.

have "erected the mighty pyramid of our greatness" If broken up and dissolved, it tumbles over, and the nations of the earth respect us no more. In all the international questions which arise for our decision, we are bound to regard the whole country, and decide them with reference to matters peculiar to ourselves. A calm examination of our own internal affairs, must satisfy the warm-hearted young men who offer their attentions to a noble guest, that while it is proper and becoming, to bestow them in the mos graceful manner, and with every mark of sympathy for his cause, there are yet higher considerations from which we cannot swerve. Our country first-our country ever, must be the watchword in every struggle; its preservapalsied be the tongue, even if it be that of Kossuth, which shall destroy the rich inheritance bequeathed to us by our fathers! * * * The public press is fast verging towards the true doctrine on the subject of Kossuh's claims upon the American Government, viz. that a mere declaration against intervention would avail nothing, and that a declaration to be followed up by acts would inevitably lead to war. The leading papers of Washingto and Boston, as well as several in New York, take this ground.'

And the Evening Mirror of Saturday speaks thus: "The speech of M. Kossuth was a flat-footed demand for ntervention to prevent intervention, with a frank avowal that such a demonstration might lead to war; and in that for the kind offer to introduce him to the PRESIevent there must be no backing out. This is precisely the DENT; and he hoped by this day week, or within a sequence which we have from the beginning of this revolutionary movement foreseen and foretold, and we are glad that the great Hungarian has had the boldness at last, after two week's feeling of the American pulse, to reduce his programme of operations to the "innocent little word of only three letters-W-A-R!" We now understand hm Let him not misunderstand us.

"The attempt to put down the venerable Judge Duer, who, after exhausting superlatives in praise of the distinrable in wisdom and in years. But the voice of Nestor could not be heard in the crazy camp of the Revolutionists The young Filibusters of the Bar, stimulated to deeds of impudence by the "spirit of the occasion," drowned even the clarion tones of the eloquent and venerable Jurist, who was compelled to sit down, while the Young Democracy mounted the chairs yelling out their "appeals from the Judge to the People." O, it was a disgraceful scene; but only a foretaste of what is to come, when this tide of rampant Radicalism, which is surging higher and higher, shall sweep all before it, respecting neither the rights of property nor the rights of person-no, nor the gray hairs which consecrate even the ermine of the Judiciary.'

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The advices from California to the 15th ultimo brought to New York by the steamer Daniel Webster, from San Juan, represent the mining and agricultural interests to be in a thriving condition.

The prominent topic of discussion in California is the nuch-agitated question of a division of the State. Considerable difference of opinion exists on this subject, but othing definite beyond the drawing up of an address for presentation to the Legislature by the Santa Barbara Convention has been agreed upon.

The expedition of the Sandwich Islands appears to have een abandoned for the present. The brig Fremont, which was purchased for the purpose, has been sold at a loss of

The Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and settling private land claims in California were to hold a session at San Francisco on the 8th December. The announcement had caused the greatest satisfaction to the community at

The United States Coast Survey is progressing rapidly, although the weather has been unfavorable to their ope-

An Indian disturbance had occurred at Los Angeles arising out of an Indian game called the "peon." Eight Indians were killed by Americans and Californians, and a considerable number wounded.

The mines continue as productive as ever. The agriculturists are busy in different sections of the State prepected will be more abundant than ever. In the South the vintage has fully commenced, and the vine growers are busily engaged in gathering the grapes, and converting them into wine and brandy. The quantity manufactured will be immense.

The weather during the past three months has been like that of the Indian Summer in the Atlantic States, balmy and genial. From all appearances the rainy season is as emote as ever, and many are of opinion the coming winter will be similar to the last one.

Large numbers are daily leaving California, many being bound for the gold regions of Australia.

The Sidney papers are filled to overflowing with the most glowing accounts of gold mines near that city, and of the discovery of many new and extensive rich diggings. We are indebted to Berford & Co.'s Express for some of the latest California papers.

FROM OREGON.

The steamer Columbia made her last trip from San Francisco to Astoria in sixty-eight hours, reported to be the shortest run ever made. The news is of but little interest. It is reported that all the men belonging to T. Vault's exploring party, said to have been murdered by the Indians, have returned uninjurel. The contract for carrying the mail from Astoria to Oregen City has been let for \$10,000, and for carrying it to the Great Salt Lake at \$8,000 per annum.

The "Oregonian" gives the following account of the United States coast survey :

"We understand that the astronomical party stations at Cape Disappointment, under charge of Assistant Geo.
Davidson, left for Cape Orford, by the steamer of the 25th.
The weather has been particularly unfavorable to their
operations, yet they have accomplished a satisfactory
amount of work. A large number of 'lunar culminations'
have been made for longitude; observations for latitude by a recently-adopted method, remarkable for rapidity and accuracy; and observations with the most improved magnetic apparatus for the declination or variation of the needle, besides a very large amount of miscellaneous work. A very considerable local magnetic attraction was found to exist by changing the position of the magnetic observa-tory. This will account for the otherwise irreconcilable results of Belcher, Wilkes, and others."

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. The only news of importance is the following re-

" Be it resolved by the Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaian Islands in the Legislative Council assembled, That, in the sense of this House, the demands of France are so clearly unjust and contrary to the laws of lations and to clearly unjust and contrary to the laws of fations and to treaty, and the course pursued by her is a incompatible with the existence of a regular independent Government in these islands, if France should persist in such a course, it will be the duty of the King to shield himself and his Government from insult and oppression by placing this kingdom under the protection of some friendly State. And should such an emergency be so urgent as not to admit of the Legislative Council being convened, it shall be left to s Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, ander such emergency, to consult the honor and safety of his kingdom according to his Majesty's best judgment, and whatever he may so do will be binding upon the nation."

THE BRIDGE AT WELDON, (N. C.) belonging to the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, was destroyed by fire on Thursday. It cost \$40,000, and is to be re-built, which will require three or four months. In the mean time pas-

THE CONGRESS INVITATION TO KOSSUTH.

We learn from the New York papers that Mr HUNTER, Acting Chief Clerk of the State Department, accompanied by Mr. EDWARD CURTIS and Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, waited upon M. Kossuth by appointment on Thursday last, and presented to him a certified copy of the resolution of welcome passed by Congress. Mr. Hunter also handed to him a private letter from Mr. WEBSTER, which, it is supposed, related to his visit to Washington. M. Kossuth, it is further stated, after reading these

papers, said he felt highly honored to receive this mark of attention from the Congress of the United States; it was the honor of his life; and that he would preserve and remember it as the most signal of all distinctions that could be conferred upon an individual. His first duty now was to hasten to Washington to take the earliest opportunity to express his gratitude to the Government and Congress. He had already made engagements to the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, which would detain him during the present week; in the mean time he would convey to Mr. WEBSTER, by letter, his thanks day or two thereafter, to be present in the city of Washington. But of the particular time of his arrival he would advise the distinguished Secretary of State in writing.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRANCHES.

Dep	208	ites	of	G	old	Bu	ulli	
In October								\$5,082,881
In November					٠	٠		6,679,788
Total .								\$11,762,669
T 0 . 1			Co	nne	uje.	14	菠	a= 000 a= 1
In October	٠.							\$5,902,654
In November						1		6,027,284
Total ,		18					tits	\$11,929,938

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.—The Boston Journal gives the following summary of the provisions of the treaty which has recently been negotiated between Great Britain and France for the protection of the rights of literary property in the two

exercise all the rights which are allowed to authors of the same works if published there. So that the reproduction or piracy by persons of one country, of any work of liteor piracy by persons of one country, of any works of rature or art published in the other, shall be treated as if it were the reproduction or piracy of works of the same nature originally published in the former country. By "works of literature and art" are understood the publi-"works of literature and art" are understood the publi-cation of books, dramatic works, musical compositions, drawings, paintings, sculpture, engravings, lithographs, and any other production whatever of literature or fine arts. The protection granted to original works is extended to translations, and is to be enjoyed by the author for a period of five years. These features of the law apply also to the representation of dramatic works, and to the execution of musical compositions, in so far as the laws of each of the two countries are or may be applicable in this respect to dramatic or musical works, publicly represented or executed for the first time in the said ountries. The introduction and sale of pirated works, whether printed in England or France or any other country, is prohibited, and such contraband works may be seized and destroyed, and the persons who introduced them, or who may have sold them, may be prosecuted.

The treaty is applicable to works only which are published after it goes into operation, and is to last ten years, and continue to be in force until a twelve months' notice be given. It has yet to be ratified by the British

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

An experiment was made at New York on Thursday to test the efficiency of Phillips's Fire annihilator. The experiment does not appear to have been satisfactory, and another trial is to be had. Mr. Phillips said that the annihilators were applied sooner than he intended, and if the spectators had not interfered he would have repeated the experiment in a more satisfactory manner.

[Mr. Phillips says that he has never proposed to do away with the use of water by his machine, but to make the latter auxiliary to the former. He would have it in the possession of every family, so that in case of fire it could be speedily put in requisition, before in ordinary cases water could be procured. For localities where water cannot be readily obtained, he contended that his invention must prove invaluable.]

Both branches of the Legislature of South Carolina have agreed to the sale to the General Govern-ment of a site for a Light-house on Bull's Island.

The Senate of the same State has passed a homestead exemption bill, which had previously passed the House, after having amended it so as to limit the value of property exempted to \$500, and striking out that part which exempted one negro slave.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

One of the most extraordinary illustrations of the reedom of the press which we have ever seen was exhibited at the late Kossuth dinner, when, in response to a toast to the free press, Col. Webb, the representative of a free press, was not allowed to utter a syllable because his opinions differed from those of the majority! This is freedom of the press with a There is a good deal of cant and humoug in the use of that word freedom in these times. Freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, often mean-freedom to think and speak as the majority do, or to be gagged and excommuni-cated.—Richmond Republican.

A House Blown Up .- Mr. George Ralston, of King's reck, Hancock county, (Va.) a few days ago, purchased keg of powder for the purpose of blasting rocks, and placed it in his cellar for safe keeping. During his absence, his little son, aged six years, not being aware of the consequences, applied a torch to the keg, and instantly the whole building was blown to atoms, and the boy, with another child, killed, and ten others seriously injured.

REFUGEES IN SARDINIA .- There is a passage in Kossuth's speech at the banquet of the press which we are disposed o think not quite correct. It is that reflecting on the constitutional kingdom of Sardinia, which he intimates to be one only in profession. He charges it with capturing solutions, passed by Parliament and signed by the and delivering up Hungarians to Austria to be shot, and becoming her bloodhound to spill Hungarian blood. Can this be so? There is a large number, we understandthousands we believe-of refugees from the Austrian dominions now living in Sardinia, and receiving pensions from that Government for their efforts to obtain constitutional liberty for Lombardy, Venice, &c. [Newark Daily Advertiser

BOSTON, DECEMBER 20.

A BOLD AND HEAVY ROBBERY was committed last evening, about five o'clock. Mr. J. S. Ellis, specie broker, whose office is at No. 16 State street, (Mail office,) having collected the money which he usually displays in his window—about four thousand dollars—and put it into a large wallet, preparatory to taking it home, and having for a moment laid the wallet on the counter, whiist putting on The Polynesian says that the United States Comissioner called officially at the Foreign Office on him from without, boldly entered the office, seized the the 14th of October, and made known the views of wallet, and made off with it. Mr. Ellis instantly pursued his Government in regard to the past, present, and future positions of these islands. The communication was of a nature tending to fortify the King in tion was of a nature tending to fortify the King in the Boylston Bank; one one-hundred dollar bill on the Boylston Bank; one one-hundred dollar bill on the Boylston Bank; one one-hundred dollar bill on the Bank of North America; ten to twelve hundred dollars in the Bank of North America; ten to twelve hundred dollars in gold. and its purport was immediately forwarded to the King by a special messenger.

The Bridge at Weldon, (N. C.) belonging to the Seatout from the Bank of Salisbury, Maryland; one hundred dollars in New York bank notes; and about fifteen dollars in bills of the Com-

mercial Bank, N. J. Leary was conveyed to jail, and, during the evening, two other persons, named Samuel

THE GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY.

It will be remembered that from the first hour of the landing of M. Kossuth on the shores of America he has declared "that the People of the United States were bound, in honor and duty, to recognise the independence of Hungary as an existing fact," and also to recognise and respect him as the rightful Governor of that nation; and that to accomplish this purpose he has repeatedly appealed o our citizens whom he has addressed to coerce their Government into the adoption of his views.

In treating of this important branch of the great Hungarian's mission to this country, a writer in the Journal of Commerce completely overthrows M. Kossuth's claim to official recognition by reproducing the subjoined document, with which many of our readers will no doubt be familiar as a document of the times to which it refers. We copy it, in connexion with the remarks of the writer in the Journal of Commerce:

The next proposition of Kossuth is as follows: So my third wish is, that the people of the United States would be pleased, by all constitutional means of its wonted public life, to declare that, acknowledging the legitimate character of the Declaration of Independence of Hungary, it is anxious to meet Hungary among the independent Powers of the earth, and invite the Government of the United States to recognise this independence 'at the earliest possible time. That is all. Let "left to the wisdom of your Government, with some confidence in my own respectful direction also."

One of the leading principles of the United States is to acknowledge the Government de facto. Kossuth insists that we shall acknowledge the Government de jure. He declares that Hungary is inderation amounts to nothing, unless Hungary has the ability to sustain her independence. Our policy has been to acknowledge only those who have the means of carrying on the Government of the country. We have no right to determine on the internal arrangements of any nation. In France on one day we recognise the Government of a King; the next, of Provisional Government; on the next, of a pretext for a republic. If Kossuth is Governor de jure, what avails it to his country or to our country i he cannot perform the executive functions. I have been arguing the case as if Kossuth were Governor. I know not how much truth there may be in it, but I find the following document published in Europe, after the battle of Temesvar:

"Kossuth to the Nation. "After the unfortunate battles wherewith God in thes latter days has visited our people, we have no hope of our successful continuance of the defence against the allied forces of Russia and Austria. Under such circumstance the salvation of the national existence and the protection of its fortune lie in the hands of the leaders of the army It is my firm conviction that the continuance of the pre-sent Government would not only prove useless, but also injurious to the nation. Acting upon this conviction, proclaim that, moved by those patriotic feelings which throughout the course of my life have impelled me to dethroughout the course of my life have impelled me to devote all my thoughts to the country, I, and with me the whole of the Cabinet, resign the guidance of the public affairs, and that the supreme civil and military power is herewith conferred on the General Arthur Gorgey, until the nation, making use of its rights, shall have disposed that power according to its will. I expect of the said General Gorgey, and I make him responsible to God, the nation, and to history, that, according to the best of his ability, he will use this supreme power for the salvation of the national and his supreme power for the salvation of the national and political independence of our poor country, and of its fu-ture. May he love his country with that disinterested ove which I bear it. May his endeavors to re-conquer th independence and happiness of the nation be crowned with greater success than mine were.

"I have it no longer in my power to assist the country by actions. If my death can benefit it, I will gladly sa-crifice my life. May the God of Justice and of Mercy

watch over my poor people!

"LOUIS KOSSUTH, Governor.

"BARTHOLOMEW SZEMERE.

"M. HORVATH."

In a letter to Gen. BEM, dated Teregova, August 4, 1849, he says:

"I cannot resign on one day and claim the power of the Government on the other. If the nation and the army were to will it otherwise, things would of course were to will it otherwise, things would of course take another turn; but then Gorgey's army, the bravest of all our corps, ought to assent. Unless this be done, I am simply a citizen, and I will never consent to give the assistance even of my presence to measures of terrorism, to destruction and robbery, to requisitions and oppressions. If Gorgey's army, too, were to call me back to the Government. ernment; if you were to succeed in some operations tend ing to ensure the provisioning of your troops withou wislent measures against the people; if the Bank could be brought to work, and if it stood at my disposal, then, indeed, you would find me willing on the nation's demand to resume the duties of office; but unless those things are done, there is no office for me. * * * * * * * KOSSUTH." "I remain, with great respect,

If this be true, how can he claim to be Governor: It is evident he resigned as Governor. I am not aware of his ever having been recalled to the post. It would be an idle farce for us to recognise Hungary, when she has no place amongst the nations of the earth as an organized Government.

In all that is written, not one word is intended to excite any thing except a feeling against our Government interfering in this matter. We wish Kossuth success in his glorious mission among our people; but let our Government beware of foreign alliances, and least of all and last of all with England

HEAVY DAMAGES .- In the Circuit Court of St. Louis, on the 9th instant, the jury in the case of D. Hunt vs. John Simonds, on trial in the Common Pleas Court, returned a verdict of \$27,500 damages. This is the second trial of this case in that Court. On a former trial the jury coul not agree as to the amount of damages, and were not agree as to the amount of damages, and were discharged. The suit was brought because the defendant, as agent for the Chairman of the Board of Underwriters of St. Louis, had published in the papers a notice stating that the Insurance Companies of St. Louis would not insure upon any boat of which the plaintiff was master, or might be in any way connected, as he had persisted in overloading the Pride of the West so as to render her unsure that the part of the search of the seaworthy, after having been duly notified by the agent of the Board. The allegation was that the publication was false and malicious, and the verdit of the jury sustained

The Boston Daily Advertiser in publishing the foregoing takes occasion to add another document relating to the same subject, to which we also give a place in our columns. It is the proclamation of Gen. Gorgey to the nation, after he was invested with the supreme authority, and is in the following language, as it came to this country in the European papers of 1849 :

GORGEY TO THE NATION Citizens, the Provisionary Government has ceased

xist: the Government and the Ministers have volunt ily renounced their posts and the Government. In this state of things the military dictatorship is in dispensable. I accept it as well as the civil power. Citidispensable. I accept it as well as the civil power. Chargens, what in our unfortunate position can be done for the country, I will do it by war, or by pacific methods, according as necessity shall dictate to me; in any case, however, in a way to lighten sacrifices already so painful, to put an end to persecutions, cruelties, and assas-

Citizens, events are extraordinary, and the blows of destiny are overpowering. In such a situation it is im-possible to make calculations in advance for the future. My only advice and my only desire is, that you retire tranquilly into your habitations, and that you do not engage in resistance and battles, even when the enemy comes to occupy your cities; for you will have more probability of obtaining the security of your persons and your property by remaining in your homes, or in devoting yourselves our domestic occupations. Citizens, whatever God in his designs has ordered for

our country, we will support it with manly resolution, and with the firm confidence that the good and right will not be abolished in all eternity.
Citizens, God be with us! ARTHUR GORGEY.

of the Diet were dispersed, and Kossuth retired towards the Turkish frontier. The Diet has never been reassembled. A letter from Gorgey to Gen. Klapka, the commandant of the fortress of Comorn, dated at Grosswardein, August 14, the day after his surrender, was published shortly afterwards, the authenticity of which has never within our knowledge been questioned, in which he said, after announcing the fact of his surrender of the army :"

"General, by virtue of the dictatorial power with which I have been invested by the Diet, which has withdrawn itself, I invite you therefore to follow my example, and, by immediately giving up the fortress of Comorn, to put an end to the war, a prolongation of which will serve only to destroy forever the eclat and the renown of

"If these documents are authentic, it remains to be shown on what authority Kossuth claims to be invested with the entire sovereignty of the Hungarian nation.'

THE AFFAIR AT GREYTOWN.

The American merchants and residents in San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, have issued a manifesto in reference to the alleged outrage on the American flag in that harbor, which appears to show very clearly that the captain of the steamer Prometheus was in the wrong, while it does not show that the captain of the British brig-of-war Express was right. We quote the document in full, as follows:

"The port of San Juan del Norte (Greytown) is a free "The port of San Juan del Norte (Greytown) is a free port. All articles imported or exported are free of duty. The City Government consists of a Council, of which Mr. Green, the English consul, is chairman. The Council is composed of five members, exclusive of the chairman, who are chosen annually by general election of the citizens. The names of the present Council are Wm. Gray, Henry L. Stevenson, Augustine Sigand, Samuel Shepherd, and James Geddes. Messrs. Gray and Stephenson are Americans; Mr. Sigand is a Frenchman; Mr. Shepherd is a native of this coast; and Mr. Geddes is a Scotchman. · Each member of the Council is a magistrate by right

Dack member of the Council is a magistrate by right of office, and any act, whether relating to the city or harbor, must be appropriate by the Council before it can become a law. There is a regularly organized police rose for the maintenance of order, a city attorney to discharge the usual duties of that office, and a port captain and port surgeon, whose duty it is to board all vessels entering the harbor. "All vessels entering the harbor are required to pay all "All vessels entering the harbor are required to pay an harbor dues except the English mail steamers, and these vessels are exempt simply because they bring and receive a mail to and from this place. The same privilege is offered to the steamers of any other country that will in like manner deliver and receive a mail to and from the

countries from which they come. "The steamer Prometheus commenced her regular trips to this port in July last, in connexion with the transit steamers on the river and lake, and the steamers from San Juan del Sur. The authorities of this town granted to the company the privilege of occupying a certain portion of land on the opposite or north side of the harbor, for the purpose of fitting up the river steamers, discharging coal, &c. Previous to the departure of the Prometheus

for New York, the bill for port charges was presented, and payment refused, on the plea that the company did not recognise the authorities, and consequently would not pay.

"The Prometheus was permitted to depart, and made several trips, each time refusing to pay as before. At the same time all other vessels arriving and departing paid the regular charges without a murmur. On the morning of November 21, the Prometheus, being then in port, and about starting for New York, with a large number of passengers on board, among them Mr. Vanderbilt, President of the Canal Company, who had just returned from the Lake of Nicaragua, whither he had been with the new lake steamer Central America, was presented with the usual bill of charges, including those due on former occasions, and payment again refused.

sions, and payment again refused.

"A warrant was then issued, with the approval of the

Council, for the arrest of the captain of the steamer for

"The captain of the port, with some of the policemen "The captain of the port, with some of the policemen, went on board, and on serving the process the captain of the steamer refused. On this the port captain and his men retired, at the same time giving notice that the steamer would not be permitted to proceed to sea until the debt was paid. A few minutes afterwards the Prometheus was dropping down the harbor, and immediately the English brig-of-war Express got under way and the steamer still continued to drift toward the mouth of the steamer sun continued to drift toward the mouth of the harbor, when the brig sent a shot across her bow, and another astern of her, when she returned to her anchor-age, and Mr. Vanderbilt came ashore and paid the debt. "The Americans here deem the Musquito question a

matter to be settled between the Governments interested, and until that is done, that, in order to maintain the laws,

ABOLITIONISM IN PENNSYLVANIA .

At a Convention of "the members and friends of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society," held at Philadelphia last week, and said to have been 'largely attended," and at which addresses were delivered by Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS and the Rev. WM. H. FURNESS, the following resolutions were passed, which appear to us to be too significant to withheld from our readers:

"Resolved, That we heartily congratulate one another and the friends of liberty throughout the land, upon the auspicious result of the recent trial of Castner Hanaway; auspicious result of the recent trial of Castner Hanaw and that the efforts to revive in this country the obse and infamous doctrine of constructive treason, and to paralyze, by the terrors of the dungeon and the scanfold, not merely the fugitive's cherished hope of maintaining his freedom, but even the liberty of the press and the freedom of speech on the subject of slavery, have so signally failed; and that in the general rejoicing of the people, in view of this result, we see an evidence of the progress of

our cause, and a sign of its future triumph.

**Resolved, That the Convention recommend to the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society to prepare an address, for presentation to Louis Kossuth, expressive of sympathy with him in his heroic devotion to the cause of human freedom, and of earnest hope that his herculean labors in this behalf will conduce to the overthrow of oppression, not in Hungary alone, but in the United States, and throughout the world."

The Legislature of SOUTH CAROLINA adjourned sine die on Tuesday of last week. Amongst the laws passed we notice one to suspend the election of members of Congress in that State until the number of representatives to which the State shall be entitled under the last census shall be ascertained.

The corner stone of the new State House at Columbia was laid with appropriate ceremonies on Monday week. A large asssemblage of citizens and visiters honored the occasion with their presence.

FROM CHAGRES AND HAVANA.

The steamer Georgia, from Chagres, arrived at New York on Sunday, bringing the California mails, four hundred passengers, and nearly a million and a half of gold on freight, besides a very large amount in the hands of the passengers. The Georgia transferred four hundred and fifty passengers to the Empire City at Havana, bound for

New Orleans. The passengers by the Empire City report that the steamer Brother Jonathan put into Kingston in distress, with six feet of water in her hold. Her passengers go to Chagres in sailing vessels.

There has been a tremendous two weeks' rain storm at Chagres, causing the river to rise fifty feet above the usual height, and destroying a great deal of property. Horses, men, and cattle were floated down the river, and swept out to sea. Many vessels were also lost. The flood had subsided on the 10th instant

Consul Owen sailed from Havana on the 15th, in the Isabel, for Charleston. Mr. SHARKEY, the newly-appointed Consul, had not yet arrived.

It is stated that arrangements are being made among the officers of the British arctic expedition to bestow a national testimonial upon HENRY GRINNELL, Esq. for his generous conduct in fitting out the late expedition from New York in search of Sir John

not be abolished in all eternity.

Citizens, God be with us!

ARTHUR GORGEY.

All these papers, the Advertiser says, were deemed to be genuine, "and we have never seen their genuineness "questioned. Nor are we aware that Kossuth performed any official act subsequently to the 9th of August, 1849. "At about that time the members of his Government and the subsequence of the genuineness of the small-fry politicians in such a state of excitement as at present. Gentlemen, Louis Kossuth is no doubt a very convenient stalking-horse, but, for the love of morey, don't all mount him at once.—New York Mirror.